

MADE THE POPE MAD

Cardinal Hohenlohe Is Summoned to an Interview at the Vatican.

LEO INSISTS ON A RETRACTION

The Prince Declines To Recall His Toast To Crispi.

"WE DO NOT NEED CRISPI," SAYS LEO

The Cardinal Persists in His Position and the Two Eminent Churchmen Have Sharp Words.

Rome, May 7.—The pope has summoned Cardinal Hohenlohe to the Vatican, owing to his having toasted Premier Crispi on the occasion of a recent dinner at the residence of Baron Blanc, minister of foreign affairs.

Cardinal Hohenlohe obeyed the summons and was immediately granted an audience with his holiness. The pope was brusque in his manner and reproached the cardinal with having offered a toast to Signor Crispi. Cardinal Hohenlohe retorted that the triumph of the church was always desirable even with the assistance of Premier Crispi.

The pope replied that the church did not need Signor Crispi, and asked the cardinal to make a statement effecting the glad impression which his toast to the Italian premier had created.

Cardinal Hohenlohe refused to promise that he would make such a statement and the audience ended with both his holiness and the cardinal in an angry state of mind.

APPEALED TO SATOLLI

Chattanooga Parishoners Object to Father Walsh's Removal.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 7.—(Special.)—This Catholic parish has a sensation brewing which may prove as celebrated in church history as the McGinnis case. It concerns the removal of Father William Walsh, of Chattanooga, to another parish. Monsignor Satolli, the apostolic delegate, has been appealed to and the case is in his hands. It may yet go to Pope Leo at Rome.

Last Tuesday a week ago an order was received from Bishop Byrne, the bishop of Chattanooga, transferring Father Walsh from Chattanooga to Jackson, Tenn. To disavow this parish Father Graham, of Jackson, was sent here. He is a young man and has only been an ordained priest three years. Last night the male members of the congregation held a meeting, at which strong resolutions were adopted protesting to Bishop Byrne against the removal of Father Walsh. These resolutions have been forwarded to the bishop.

A stronger protest than this was telegraphed to Monsignor Satolli this morning, which was signed by the presidents of the banks, Judge McCormick, Judge Moon, the county officials, including Sheriff Hyde, Mayor Ochs, and many prominent citizens. Father Walsh and some of the most influential priests in the south are in Washington to protest against Bishop Byrne's action.

AGAINST THE DEMOCRAT

The Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the Fusionist.

Raleigh, N. C., May 7.—(Special.)—This evening the supreme court delivered its opinion in the important case of Ewart against Jones, involving the title to the judgeship of the western criminal circuit. The opinion is by Chief Justice Fairchild, who says the sovereign power resides with the people and executive and legislative. The exercise of power by the governor in his appointment of Jones as judge was without authority in the constitution or the legislative act. There was no vacancy in the office and the governor can only fill the office where there is a vacancy. It was simply the short interim between the establishment of the office and the election of the person to fill it, nor was it necessary for the legislature to elect the officer in the same breath that created the office in order to prevent a constitutional vacancy to be filled by the governor when the act itself declared the purpose of the legislature to elect the judge.

The fact that the word "vacancy" is used in the proviso of the act does not affect the question. It is manifest that the purpose was to prevent a constitutional vacancy. The legislature had the constitutional power to create the office and fill it, and the plaintiff, Ewart, was entitled to enter promptly. He applied to the governor for his commission, which was refused, and on the next day the governor nominated Ewart. The governor's action was illegal. The opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to the office sued for and that the judgment below is erroneous. The judgment is reversed. Justice Avery, concurring in the conclusion of the court, in an elaborate opinion, does not agree to the proposition that there was no vacancy between the ratification of the act and the election of the plaintiff.

TO INAUGURATE TURNER

The Republicans and Populists Leave the Capital.

Nashville, Tenn., May 7.—(Special.)—Governor Turner will be inaugurated tomorrow at noon in the presence of the democratic members of the general assembly. The members of the republican and some of the populist members left tonight for Chattanooga to make a formal call on Henry Clay Evans tomorrow.

Senator Thompson and Representative Herskell introduced bills today providing for a new pension bill. It avoids the contract already made, provides for paying the pensioners, and amounts actually expended, provides for new plans and specifications and the expenditure of \$50,000, and the leasing of a portion of the convicts for two years.

A resolution was also introduced providing for a committee to hear parties reflected upon in the report of the penitentiary committee.

The state superintendent of public instruction, Frank M. Smith, was arraigned today at the bar of the senate for his assault on Senator Butler. He denied that he had taken any action. Senators Easley and Smith were named as prosecutors and the matter was referred to the judicial committee.

The hearing of evidence Monday morning. As the legislature adjourns Tuesday, this probably ends the matter.

The republican members of the house

ATTEMPTED TO BREAK A QUORUM TODAY ON A GERRYMANDER BILL REDISTRIBUTING CERTAIN WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICTS.

The bill is taken Morgan out of the ninth and put it in the tenth and takes Scott out of the tenth and puts it in the third. Two republicans remained in the house and barely made up the quorum. The bill passed.

BRICE WRITES A LETTER

In Which He Opposes the Silver Movement.

Columbus, O., May 8.—The following letter from Senator Calvin S. Brice was received by a prominent democrat here today:

Dear Sir—I am informed that well-known friends of the free coinage of silver are organizing and conducting an active campaign among the Ohio democracy for the avowed purpose of securing delegations pledged to the adoption of resolutions in the state convention committing the Ohio democracy in opposition to the expressed views of our democratic president.

"For one, I shall contest this in the state convention, holding that we should not consent to have the doctrines of the advocates of free silver massed in the Ohio democracy in the state of Ohio, or that those who believe in and uphold the doctrines of President Cleveland upon that subject should be driven out of the democratic party."

BALTIMORE SENDS THREE.

The Board of Trade Professes Interest in the Masses.

Baltimore, Md., May 7.—The Baltimore board of trade sent three delegates to the Memphis goldbug convention. The committee on banks and currency submitted a report which was accepted and President Leveing will appoint the delegates. The report is in part as follows:

"Your committee views with alarm the danger which now threatens the credit of this nation. The goldbug movement, the bimetallicists, desire to establish silver monometallism by the adoption of free coinage. The sound money convention has every one believe that the United States can, under a silver standard, maintain the credit of the nation and the world. By skillful reasoning and by catering to popular fallacies they have already secured the support of the masses of the people preparatory to making free silver the main issue of the next presidential campaign."

"In order to meet this danger, the work the men who have the real interests of this country at heart must lose no time in organizing a sound money convention to be held in Memphis, Tenn., on the 23d of May, 1895, the first step in this movement being the sending of delegates to the invitation conveyed through Judge Patterson to send delegates to it in Baltimore."

"The committee further believes that the west is the stronghold of the silver party, the south may prove to be the stronghold of this great approaching controversy."

THEY VOTED FOR MASSEY.

Notwithstanding He Had Withdrawn from the Contest.

Dover, Del., May 7.—Despite the withdrawal of Massey from the senatorial contest, six votes were cast for him today. The explanation given by his friends was that they had requested a conference with the other members tonight and the conference had been held and they should continue to vote for him. It is not believed that the Massey men will go to either Higgins or Addicks, but will seek to elect a new man. The Addicks men still remain firm and declare that it will be Addicks or nobody. The one ballot taken today resulted: Higgins, repub. 10; Addicks, republican, 6; Massey, republican, 6; Pennewill, republican, 1; Ridgely, democrat, 3; Tunnell, democrat, 1. The house today adopted a resolution to the effect that the bill for the appropriation of \$24,000 to the senate is expected to pass. May 9th had been previously fixed upon as the date for adjournment.

HE APPRECIATES THE COMPLIMENT.

Mr. Cleveland Sends \$500 to Three Little Girls.

Decatur, Ind., May 7.—Three weeks ago there were born to Mrs. Albert Zerkles, living near this city, three girl babies. The parents named the children. Ruth, Esther and Frances. A neighbor of the Zerkles wrote President Cleveland informing him of the facts and yesterday the father of the children received a draft from the president for \$500, to be used for the education of the girls should they live.

TEXAS IS INSOLVENT.

Not a Cent in Its Treasury—Heavy Appropriations Drew It Out.

Austin, Tex., May 7.—The state treasury when it closed last night was announced insolvent by Treasurer Wortham. The passage of the general appropriation bill by the legislature just closed made the state liable at once for \$104,000. To pay this amount there was only \$100,000. The bill was drawn, and within six hours every cent of the treasury was taken out and there is now a shortage of \$4,000. Treasurer Wortham says it will be next January before the state will be on a cash basis again.

LEWIS REDWINE IS SICK.

He Has Had Several Hemorrhages and Is in the Hospital.

Columbus, O., May 7.—(Special.)—Lewis Redwine, the Atlanta teller who is doing a six years' sentence in the Ohio penitentiary for embezzling \$102,000 from the Gate City National Bank, is confined to the hospital with lung trouble. During the past few months he has had several hemorrhages, but has stuck to his work, until today, when he was put to bed.

Dr. Rowles, the prison physician, regards the case as serious, but says that he is now in such a condition that he prefers not to pass on now. It will terminate, Deputy Warden Dawson when spoken to about it, said that he feared the worst. He says he has seen many prisoners from the south go down under similar circumstances. The indications are that the northern winter was too much for his constitution, which was far from vigorous when he was received at the prison.

Redwine was charged with conspiracy, who is serving a life sentence for conspiracy, this afternoon had an interview with Redwine, and at his request wrote a letter to the latter's attorneys at Atlanta giving a history of Redwine's condition.

COOPER REFUSED TO ANSWER.

He Is Now in Charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Springfield, Ill., May 7.—Frank H. Cooper, of Selig, Ill., a sergeant-at-arms of the state senate, being held in contempt for refusing to answer a question propounded by the senate. By a vote of 28 to 10 the senate excused Mr. Cooper from answering the questions put to him by the senate committee and which he had refused to answer, with the exception of the question as to the date of his appointment. Last night, on this question the senate, by a vote of 20 to 19, decided that he must answer. On his refusing to do so he was placed in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms and the senate adjourned without further action.

POLICE USE CLUBS.

Bohemians and Poles Attack the Illinois Steel Company's Plant.

ARE HELD BACK BY A FEW OFFICERS

Many Strikers Are Hurt in the Fight but None Seriously.

CHICAGO IN DANGER OF ANOTHER WAR

Detachments of Police Are Stationed Over the City—The Wages the Same as Paid Last Year.

Chicago, Ill., May 7.—Twelve hundred men employed in the blast furnace department of the Illinois Steel Company mills, at South Chicago, quit work this morning. Two furnaces are shut down as a result and the strikers expect that they have sympathizers enough to spread the disaffection to other departments. It is likely that the four other furnaces may be compelled to suspend. The strikers claim that not enough men are employed in the blast furnaces work to divide the labor fairly and that they are not receiving wages that will enable them to live. Two years ago, the men claim, they were being paid \$2.10 a day for work that they now do in twelve hours for \$1.00. Everything is quiet and orderly at the mills.

Tonight 700 of the strikers attacked the gate to the company's enclosure at Eighty-sixth and Green Bay streets, and in a struggle with the police several were injured. The police, although greatly outnumbered, used their clubs to good purpose, and notwithstanding the onslaught of the infuriated men, they more than held their own. In a short time the strikers scattered the crowd. The police sent reinforcements and in half an hour 100 officers were on the scene. Twenty-eight of the ringleaders, mostly Bohemians and Poles, were placed under arrest. In the meantime eight policemen and a number of strikers were hurt, but none seriously. A heavy guard was placed about the works and the strikers were told that detachments of police placed on duty in every portion of the town. No further trouble occurred up to midnight.

The strikers have been employed by the company less than a month. Three weeks ago the wage schedule was reduced from \$2.10 a day to \$1.00, and the old men left. Their places were taken by an importation of about twenty-five new men, who were operating the furnaces since the middle of April. They have been meeting recently and have decided that they were working too hard and too long for so little money.

ASKED FOR THEIR PASSES.

Miners Stopped by Soldiers While on Their Way to a Meeting.

Bluefield, W. Va., May 7.—The strikers got a taste of martial law this afternoon. A crowd of 200 Pocahontas miners were held up at No. 1 tunnel on their way to the meeting at 2:30 o'clock p. m. by a detail of eleven of the Lynchburg Guards, under the command of Lieutenant Sabury. No resistance was offered. They were told they could not go by without a pass and Major Simon's refused the pass. Lawless and his followers, who were expecting the crowd, were enraged because they were not allowed to attend the meeting. Quite an excitement prevailed for an hour or two.

The principal meeting of the day was between the two tunnels close to the state line, though safely in the West Virginia. A summary of the day's occurrence does not reveal any special advantage that either side has gained.

The strikers held more meetings and added more names to their rolls of the United Mine Workers. The Elkton mines were silent, with absolutely nothing doing, many of them being boarded up to prevent ingress.

The Pocahontas mines were in operation with substantially the same force as on the previous day. Mr. Browning gained about ten men, but only loaded five cars.

The Southwest Company actually had a smaller force than on Monday, but all the machinery was manned and an output of about three hundred tons was reported.

There were only thirty-one picked men in the mines. Stens have been taken to put on new men and if they can be introduced without an outbreak a big point will have been scored by the company.

The miners are discussing the question and do not like the idea of having their places taken. There is general apprehension of trouble when the union-men are brought in. The Southwest Company has advertised for men in various cities and offers free transportation. The company has posted notices stating that it will not employ any men who are in the company and do not return to their work.

REFUSE TO RETURN WITHOUT ADVANCE.

Sharon, Pa., May 7.—The furnace men of the Douglas & Mable iron furnaces have struck and refuse to return without an advance of wages. The company has offered them for an advance of 10 cents per day for labor, 15 cents per day for turn work and 15 cents per day for the keepers. The employees of the Alloy and Chain furnaces have also made a like demand, but have not yet stopped work. It is the presumption that every furnace in Sharon, Middlesex and Sharpsville will be hanked this week. The manufacturers say they cannot possibly pay the demand of their men. It is also possible that the strike may again involve the furnaces in the entire Mahoning valley.

A STRIKE AT JOLIET.

Joliet, Ill., May 7.—Firemen, laborers and greasers to the number of 200 employed at the Illinois Steel Company's mills here struck yesterday for an advance of wages from 25 to 50 per cent. The strike of these men made it impossible to continue running the mills and they were closed down at midnight, throwing 1,500 men out of employment.

FULTON GORDON IN COURT.

He Looked Pale and Nervous as He Entered.

Louisville, Ky., May 7.—The examining trial of Fulton Gordon for the murder of his wife and Archie Brown was called at 11 o'clock a. m. The courtroom was crowded with people eager to catch a glimpse of the prisoner. When he came in he was leaning on the arm of Mr. Du-laney, one of his counsel. Gordon was dressed in a gray suit and gray cravat. He was very pale and appeared nervous. Corner Hood was the first witness and testified as to the wounds on the bodies of Mrs. Gordon and Mr. Brown. Police-man Lavette, who arrested Gordon, gave his testimony and was on the witness stand.

Lebanon, Pa., May 7.—Charles Garrett, the wife murderer, was hanged in the county jail this morning. The drop fell at 11:11 o'clock.

Primitive Methodists.

London, May 7.—The Primitive Methodist conference, held at Dudley today, passed a resolution to the effect that "considering the character of the Rev. Jonathan Nichols, the shame which it brings on our faces, the sorrow to our hearts, and the sad publicity given to the terrible facts, the conference cannot accept his resignation, but expects him from the ministry and connection." The whereabouts of Bell is still unknown.

stand when a recess was taken at 12:30 o'clock.

Court convened at 1:45 o'clock. Gordon again entered the room. Several witnesses were examined. The officers who arrested Gordon and the little negro boy, George Wallace, who testified to Gordon's breaking into the room and the subsequent shooting. He could not be seen. He was fired the first shot. Nothing new or startling was brought out in the testimony. During the progress of the trial Mr. J. A. Scott, of Frankfort, Ky., attorney for Governor Brown, made a strong attack on Gordon. At the conclusion of Mr. Scott's speech court adjourned until 12:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

A PREACHER AS SECURITY.

Rev. Mr. Headlam Signs Oscar Wilde's Bond.

London, May 7.—Lord Douglas, of Hay-wards, eldest surviving son of the marquis of Queensberry, and the Rev. Stewart J. Headlam, well known as a staunch supporter of stage dancing, appeared in the Bow street police court this morning and became securities for Oscar Wilde.

Oscar Wilde was brought from Holloway jail to the Bow street police court at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, when he was formally set at liberty upon the bail furnished, he entered a carriage and was driven away.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

A Richmond Man Falls in with Thieves in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 7.—The adventure of J. W. Branning, of Richmond, Va., during which he was robbed of \$120 in cash and \$1,800 worth of jewelry and other valuables, was a case of a knockout. He was in the city Sunday morning, became known to a stranger, who was a member of the court when the decision of the court was made on the subject of direct taxes, and the celebrated Hytton case of 1791—although he did not take part in the decision.

CHICAGO CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

Preparations To Dedicate It With Impending Ceremonies.

Chicago, May 7.—As a rebuke to the critics who made a mistake in the decision of the court, the doctrine of stare decisis should have its extreme extension in cases involving the fundamental principles of taxation. The necessity for the application of the doctrine was never greater than in the present case. It would be a national disaster if congress should in times of sudden stress, rely implicitly, not only on the precise ruling, but on the principles and definitions deliberately enunciated by this court.

In discussing the exemption in the law to the land line decision, which was taken by the parties to the litigation, Mr. Whitney called attention to the fact that they were not originally in the law, were not placed there by its judgment, but by its own will. One was suggested by Senator Morrill, one by Senator Culver, and another by Senator Hill, upon the grounds of public policy and expediency. It was argued that the exemption from savings banks would tend to discourage the habits of thrift and accumulation and in relieving some of the tax burden on the savings banks, it would be a great accumulation of money had escaped. Without going into these details, Mr. Whitney called the attention of the court to the fact that the exemption was a power of congress to make exemptions in general.

In concluding, Mr. Whitney appealed to the justice of the court to see that the exemption was not a tax on rents, as if it had never been before them, and if so doing they gave due weight to all the facts and the law there was no doubt in his mind that the exemption of the court would be.

THE PROGRAMME ARRANGED.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and Miss Mildred Lee Will Be Present.

Raleigh, N. C., May 7.—(Special.)—The full programme of the ceremonies here at the unveiling of the confederate monument will be arranged today. Rev. Dr. Bennett, of Raleigh, will offer prayer, Captain Samuel A. Ashe will welcome the visitors to Raleigh, Colonel Alfred M. Waddell will deliver the dedicatory address, Colonel Sam McDowell will present the monument and Governor Elias Carr will accept it in the name of the state.

HE TAKES THE RIGHT VIEW.

Hastings Will Make Pennsylvania's Committee a Representative Body.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 7.—(Special.)—Governor Hastings today sent to the senate his approval of the resolution creating a commission to secure proper representation from Pennsylvania at the Atlanta exposition. The governor says that he proposes to let a representative commission of eminent Pennsylvanians. Great interest is taken in the exposition by Pennsylvanians. The people throughout the state are waking up to its importance.

TESTIMONY FOR DURANT.

A Woman Who Saw Minnie Williams Struck by the Fatal Night.

San Francisco, Cal., May 7.—Attorneys for Theodore Durant claim to have at last secured some testimony that they think will enable them to bolster up their case in the case of Minnie Williams. It has been learned that the witness is a woman who conducts a hairdressing establishment and it is said that she saw Minnie Williams enter her establishment at 8 o'clock on the evening she disappeared. This statement, if in fact correct, is the testimony given at the preliminary examination.

Thirteen Years for a Safe Blower. Knoxville, Tenn., May 7.—(Special.)—John Nichols, the leader of a gang of safe blowers who did about a dozen jobs in Knoxville, was sentenced to thirteen years in the penitentiary in the criminal court today.

Hanging in Pennsylvania.

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OLNEY FOR THE LAW

The Attorney General Argues Upon the Question of Direct Taxation.

ARE ONLY THE POOR TO BE TAXED?

If Rents Are Exempt the Constitution Is Weaker Than Dreamed.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE MAKES REPLY

He Is Inclined To Be Paeious, and Refers Sarcastically to the Attorney General's Argument.

Washington, May 7.—The second day's proceedings of the rearrangement of the income tax cases began in the supreme court at 10 o'clock. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, in the presence of a greatly reduced audience of spectators, lawyers as well as the public in general. Among the spectators who today attracted attention was Colonel William Jay, one of the counsel for the opponents of the law, the grandson of Chief Justice Jay, who was a member of the court when the first decision of the court was made on the subject of direct taxes, and the celebrated Hytton case of 1791—although he did not take part in the decision.

Whitney Resumes.

Assistant Attorney General Whitney resumed his argument in support of the constitutionality of the law under consideration. Mr. Whitney argued that there was no settled definition of the word duty in the jurisprudence of this country and that the court was left to the definition given to the term in the decisions in previous cases for guidance in determining its meaning.

Returning then to the term "direct taxes," Mr. Whitney said that the research made by him had led him to conclude that until it had found a place in the American constitution it had never been known or recognized as a legal term. Proceeding to discuss the decision of the court, Mr. Whitney said:

"Great weight should be given to every principle clearly and deliberately laid down by the court, and it is necessary to be guided in the decision. The doctrine of stare decisis should have its extreme extension in cases involving the fundamental principles of taxation. The necessity for the application of the doctrine was never greater than in the present case. It would be a national disaster if congress should in times of sudden stress, rely implicitly, not only on the precise ruling, but on the principles and definitions deliberately enunciated by this court."

In discussing the exemption in the law to the land line decision, which was taken by the parties to the litigation, Mr. Whitney called attention to the fact that they were not originally in the law, were not placed there by its judgment, but by its own will. One was suggested by Senator Morrill, one by Senator Culver, and another by Senator Hill, upon the grounds of public policy and expediency. It was argued that the exemption from savings banks would tend to discourage the habits of thrift and accumulation and in relieving some of the tax burden on the savings banks, it would be a great accumulation of money had escaped. Without going into these details, Mr. Whitney called the attention of the court to the fact that the exemption was a power of congress to make exemptions in general.

In concluding, Mr. Whitney appealed to the justice of the court to see that the exemption was not a tax on rents, as if it had never been before them, and if so doing they gave due weight to all the facts and the law there was no doubt in his mind that the exemption of the court would be.

Mr. Whitney finished at 2 o'clock and was followed by Attorney General Olney, who closed the case for the government in support of the law.

Mr. Olney recapitulated the arguments advanced on behalf of the United States at the former hearing, he again contended that, judged by the language of the law itself, it did not create a tax which was necessarily to be deemed a tax on real estate.

The opinion of the court, he said, dealt with the Sixties as it was the only subject of the income tax—as if all the rest of the statute were omitted and it simply provided for assessing land owners according to their rents. It was not, he submitted, the true way of looking at the matter. But suppose it to be adopted, what follows? We then have a statute dealing with landlords as a class—taxing them in the same way as the tenants, and measuring the tax by rents actually received. Such a tax was perfectly legitimate and perfectly fair. There was no question of a tax on the income of the subject at all at the will of the legislature.

What is legally and theoretically possible is one thing—what is actually and practically done is quite another. How does this new doctrine that personality generally together with all incomes must be taxed by the rule of apportionment—how does this new doctrine work in practice, and what is its effect on the individual taxpayers? Why, it is conceded on all hands that it will cause the most startling inequalities, making one man in one part of the union pay five or ten times as much as another man pays in another part of the union in respect of the same amount of property. In conclusion, Mr. Olney said:

"It is impossible, therefore, I submit, to suffer ourselves to be beguiled with the flattering notion that under this new constitution the federal government does not sustain serious impairment in one of the most important attributes of sovereignty. Theoretically, its taxing power may be unaffected. Practically it is cut up by the roots as to a very large share of the wealth of the country, as to all income and as to the great mass of personal property. Such a result, if it must be, will, I firmly believe, be fully comprehended by the American people, be universally deprecated as a great public calamity. They have come to take pride in the United States as a representative of an individual nationality, as a political sovereign equal in authority to any other on the face of the globe, adequate to all the needs of government, and having at its command for offense and defense and for all governmental purposes all the resources of the nation. It will be an extraordinary event for the government to be that this thing of their faith and their pride is but a maimed and crippled creature after all, invested with but a fraction of the most important of governmental powers, and weakest exactly where its strength should be the greatest. Nor will it lessen or mitigate their surprise to learn that a constitution, which has long been lauded to the skies as the culmination and crowning glory of a people's taxation war, is now found to be so contrived that, while accumulated wealth shrinks and escapes its due share of the public burdens under cover of its provisions, the less fortunate members of society whom the government

reaches through what they eat and drink and wear and all other things they must have and must buy, are without constitutional protection and in the matter of taxation are practically at the mercy of conditions."

Chief Justice Fuller questioned the attorney general as to his opinion on when the tax on interest and dividends was a tax on interest and dividends a tax on the capital producing it. That theological process is without flaw I am willing to admit, and concede further that if the tax on interest and dividends is not retained, the remaining parts are not unlikely sooner or later to follow. But I am not prepared to agree that the result, if fully accomplished, will be a matter for congratulation, or anything but a misfortune or a disaster."

Mr. Choate begins his address. The attorney general spoke briefly, occupying less than an hour by several minutes, and at 3:35 o'clock was promptly followed by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, in the opening of the closing address. His first sentences were almost dramatic in the force and apposition.

"If it may please the court," he said, "we are in a court of law and in the court of the constitution. We are not masquerading before a quizzical historical society, the assistant attorney general seems to assume in his address, nor are we in a political association, where his chief might lightly be pleading to an amendment to the constitution in order to get rid of what he terms the effete doctrine of apportionment."

Mr. Choate said that the reason why the whole country was anxiously awaiting the decision of the court was that it was hoped, was to be the ultimate and final decision in the case, was not that they were concerned about the payment of the paltry 2 per cent of income for a term of five years, but that they were concerned to know whether or not what had been believed to be a safe and sound measure, a measure of fathers, upon good consideration paid, was to be trampled under foot and its protection in the future. That was the question which the people wanted to have answered.

A DAY IN MACON.

More Than \$100,000 Worth of Property Changes Hands.

LARGE BLOKS OF SECURITIES SOLD

Colonel Hardeman, the State Treasurer, is Examining the Banks—A Suit Against the Central for \$5,000.

Macon, Ga., May 7.—(Special.)—On the day that the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad was confirmed by the court, it became known to a few that the firm of Gustin, Guerry & Hall would be retained as counsel for the reorganized company. This firm was counsel for the road before it went into the hands of a receiver and has been counsel for the receiver since the first hour of his appointment. What effect the suit having unexpected death of Judge Gustin, the senior member of the firm, will have is not known. It is strange, indeed, that Judge Gustin should have been the attorney of the road so long and given to it his able and faithful services during the troublous years of its financial embarrassments and then died just at the dawning of its new life. It was emerging from the clouds of depression into the sunshine of hope and prosperity. It is thought that Messrs. Dupont, Guerry and Joseph Hall will continue the partnership and be counsel for the new company. It is not known whether they will take in a partner in Judge Gustin's place or not. The name of Hon. L. C. Bartlett has been suggested by some as a possibility in this connection. This, however, is a mere surmise or suggestion without the basis of reality so far as yet ascertained.

Large Sale of Property.
Over \$100,000 worth of property was sold at public outcry today. The principal sale was of real estate stocks and bonds belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Eleanor Wilkinson. The sale was conducted by the executors, George B. Turpin and Richard Needham. The sale alone amounted to about \$100,000, the major part of which was in state of Georgia bonds. State 4 1/2 per cent bonds sold from \$112 to \$115, according to the length of time they have to run. The 3 1/2 per cent state bonds sold at \$105. United States 4 per cent bonds at \$112.50. City of Macon bonds, 5 per cent, sold at \$114.25. The principal buyers of state and government bonds were T. C. Dempsey, W. G. Solomon and J. W. Cabaniss. Mr. John H. Hight bought \$10,000 of Macon bonds. Central Georgia bank stock sold at \$75 and Exchange bank stock sold at \$80. Southwestern railroad stock sold at \$60.50. Central stock at \$14, and Atlanta and West Point railroad debentures sold at \$62.50. Mr. T. C. Dempsey bought a diamond cross that belonged to the deceased for \$5, and a diamond ring for \$20, also a lot of spoons and forks. Mr. Hight bought a gold watch for \$24. Real estate on Fourth street sold to Frank Turpin for \$2,500.

One of the sales made today was a house and lot on Orange street belonging to W. B. Williamson, of Atlanta. It sold to Ben F. Jones for \$2,000.

He Wants \$5,000.
On October 6, 1894, Mr. W. F. Lindsey bought a ticket via the Central road from Macon to Forsyth. When the train was a few miles from Macon the conductor asked him for his ticket. He searched his vest pocket, but could not find it. He then looked in his coat pocket. The conductor made him get off the car while the train was going at a high rate of speed, and night was about to fall. He had to walk twenty miles to Forsyth. While on the platform of the car, he says, he offered to pay his car fare in cash, but the conductor would not receive it, and told him to hurry and get off the train, as he did not wish to be bothered with him. The above is in substance the allegations made by Lindsey in a suit that he has filed against the Central road for \$5,000 damages. His attorneys are J. W. Willis and Berner & Bloodworth. The suit was first filed in the city court, but was transferred to the United States court, with the approval of Judge Ross, of the city court.

Examining the Banks.
State Treasurer R. U. Hardeman was in the city today examining the state banks. He commenced work at the Central Georgia bank, the state depository, and found the affairs of this institution in solid condition. The bank has on hand \$20,000 in excess of the 25 per cent of demand deposits required by the law. He went from the Central Georgia to the Macon Savings bank, and when he finishes there he will examine the Bank of Georgia. He will then visit of the state treasurer was entirely unexpected, but he will doubtless find all the banks of Macon in prime condition.

Georgia Teachers' Association.
The official programme of the annual meeting of the Georgia Teachers' Association on Cumberland island June 25th to July 5th, in the teachers' auditorium, has been issued. The opening programme will be rendered on Tuesday evening, June 25th. The address of welcome will be delivered by Colonel R. E. Park, of Macon, a great friend of education, and president of the New Cumberland Island Company. The response will be made by Euler B. Smith, professor of English in the State Normal college, Athens. On the opening evening Professor Pollock, of the University of Georgia, will deliver an address, "The Epitaph." During the convention addresses will be made by Governor Atkinson, Attorney General Tamm, State School Commissioner Glenn and others.

Newspaper Notes.
A short time ago a car of the Macon and Northern railroad was broken open and forty-nine boxes of cigars were stolen. Deputy Sheriff Edgerly and Johnson have arrested two negroes, George Hollingsworth and Morgan Robinson, charged with the burglary. It is said they have been selling the cigars to a white man.

Mrs. Minter Wimberly gave an elegant card party yesterday afternoon complimentary to Miss Ripley, of Brooklyn. Miss Daisy Cliby won the first prize, silver link buttons, and Miss Ripley won the trophy, a silver tag for a traveling satchel.

Mrs. James H. Blount and Miss Blount had a delightful "at home" this afternoon for artists.

The county commissioners held their regular monthly meeting today and transacted considerable routine business. Mr. Water Nelson, the newly elected commissioner, went into the board today for the first time since his election.

The temperance crusade commenced in Vineville tonight with an address by Rev. Dr. Monk. Mr. C. A. Turner, Mr. W. B. Hill and Rev. Dr. C. C. Leppel were also speakers during the week.

Three houses belonging to Mrs. Della Hooker and two houses belonging to Mrs. Bryan, situated just outside of the four limits of the city, were destroyed by fire in an early hour this morning. It is not known how the fire originated.

Miss Mary Lyndon, of Athens, gave a delightful musical entertainment at the Wesleyan Female college tonight. Miss Heath assisted most admirably.

Members of the graduating and other classes of Wesleyan Female college, under escort of President and Mrs. E. H. Rowe, left this morning on a visit to Washington city and Mount Vernon. They went via the Central to Atlanta and from Atlanta over the Southern railroad.

Mrs. Mary Edgerly, of Macon, widow of the late Matt Edgerly, died last night at the residence of her brother in New Orleans.

The funeral services of Mr. James Garaghy were held this afternoon from St. Joseph's Catholic church and were largely attended. The Emmet Club attended in a body.

Mr. W. B. Williamson, a popular and brilliant lawyer of Atlanta who recently moved here from Macon, is in the city today on business. Mr. Williamson is highly esteemed in this city as a gentleman and an attorney.

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 The Weekly, per year. 1.00
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10 PAGES.

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A Word of Hope.

The New York World makes some comments on parts of Mr. Cleveland's letter to the governor of Mississippi. These comments are significant of the attitude the adherents of Shylockism who still pretend to be democrats.

Mr. Cleveland in his letter refers to party disintegration. He has seen large chunks of it in operation right before his eyes, and speaks by the card. But The New York World seizes the one and talks of the determination of the free coinage democrats to split the party. The able editor goes on to utter a hypocritical moan over the disruption that is taking place in the party.

Taking the editor of his word, will he kindly point to one single symptom of disintegration in the democratic party at this time? The eastern Shylocks, aided by Clevelandism, have made a most desperate attempt to wreck and destroy the democratic party, and at one time they had nearly succeeded. The great democratic majority in Georgia was cut down in 1894 from 80,000 to about 25,000, not because the democrats of this state had changed their convictions or deserted their principles, but because they were humiliated and disgraced to see a president and an administration elected by their votes turn away from the pledges of the party and proceed to carry out the programme of the eastern Shylocks. The only method which the common people had of showing their disgust or of resenting the deep disgrace that had been put on their party by Clevelandism was to remain away from the polls or vote with some other organization. Some took one course, some took the other, but all were impelled by the resentment they felt that an administration from which they hoped so much should have entered into active partnership with Shylockism.

There were signs of disintegration then, and some very threatening ones. That it was and is the intention of those who stand for Clevelandism to bring about the destruction of the democratic party no thoughtful man can doubt, and this event would have happened if any strong or reputable element of the party in the south and west had been coaxed or bulldozed into endorsing and supporting the fraudulent doctrines of finance which the democratic party has been opposing for thirty years.

But this crisis is a thing of the past. The most respectable of the democratic leaders have refused to bow the knee to Clevelandism, or to support the infamous policy demanded by the eastern Shylocks.

Men who have been inclined to give their influence and support to other parties in the hope that these new organizations might be able to do something for the relief of the people now perceive very clearly that Clevelandism stands only for Shylockism and its element of officeholders and their convictions. They see that the honest voters, the men who make the party and who will control it in good time, are as violently opposed to the infamous policy of Shylockism carried out under the auspices of Clevelandism as they were to the same infamous policy inaugurated by the republicans.

We say, therefore, to the editor of The World that he is wasting his tears when he begins to weep over democratic disintegration at this late day. He should have lifted up his voice in lamentation when Mr. Cleveland was using the angel cake of office and the wild whip of power to force through a contest a repudiation of the democratic platform. He should have cried aloud when Mr. Cleveland was piling up an addition of two hundred millions of dollars to the burden of the people's debts. He should have uttered a wail when he discovered that Mr. Cleveland had placed himself and his administration actively behind the most infamous policy that the greed of Shylockism ever conceived, or a bribed republican congress ever carried out.

It is too late for the editor of The World to weep now. The critical hour has gone by. The democratic party is on its feet again. Those who, in their despair, would have repudiated it, have determined to repudiate the traitors instead. The democratic party in the south is in a healthy condition at this moment. It will purge itself of the agents of the Shylock class and continue to stand for the people. It will declare for the unlimited and independent coinage of silver, and on this issue it will call to its aid every honest voter in the land who feels that the time has come for the common people to get together and strike down the infamous

policy of robbery that has been dictated by the Shylock class.

The World need not think that a few traitors and mercenaries can wreck the democratic party.

A Great Movement.

The rush to the west bids fair to be equalled in the next few years by the great movement of population southward.

When The Chicago Tribune a few days ago published an article describing southern conditions and detailing the progress of colonization in this region the chairman of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Council Bluffs, Ia., wrote to the editor protesting against the publication of such matter on the ground that it would injure the west. In reply the Chicago paper stated that it had simply given the news, without advising the western farmers in the matter. "If our farmers think that they can do better by going south," says The Tribune, "they will unquestionably do so."

It is gratifying to see the active interest of the railroads in this movement. Last week the passenger agents of several lines met in Chicago and organized a committee to encourage the migration which has already set in from the north to the south, and they expect to have many thousand settlers located in this section by this fall. The railroad managers are waking up to the fact that more population means more business and more money for their lines. They know that immigration did for the west and they anticipate what it will do for the south. The railroads with their literature and cheap rates and other devices built up the west, and they are now getting ready to give us the benefit of the same policy.

Close observers of the situation predict the largest interstate movement of population that has occurred since the exodus westward from 1840 to 1850, and it will come to the best advantage and most inviting southern localities.

What Might Have Been. Editor Henry Watterson seems to have stirred up an interesting controversy over his recent statement that at the Hampton Roads conference President Lincoln presented a sheet of paper to Vice President Stephens, saying: "Write the word 'union' on the one side, and what you please on the other," a statement which, it is said, Mr. Lincoln based upon the proposal held in his hand to appropriate \$400,000,000 as compensation for the slaves.

In reply to this Hon. John Temple Graves, in last Sunday's Constitution, endeavored to show that Mr. Lincoln made no such proposition in the conference, and he quotes from Messrs. Stephens, Reagan, Hunter and Campbell to sustain him in the issue thus made. The Philadelphia Times takes the matter up and declares that both Mr. Watterson and Mr. Graves are in error. The Times says:

Mr. Lincoln made no such proposition at the Hampton Roads conference and the statement is made upon Mr. Lincoln's own authority as given to the writer hereof. He made no such proposition because Mr. Stephens' frank announcement at the opening of the conference that he could not entertain any proposition that did not embrace the perpetuity of the confederacy. It was a fact and this alone, that made President Lincoln and Secretary Seward offer no terms or conditions whatever for the termination of the war, and it was for that reason, and that alone, that he made no proposition for the payment of \$400,000,000 to the south to emancipate the slaves.

As early as August, 1864, Mr. Lincoln exhibited to the editor of this journal a written proposition to pay \$400,000,000 to the south as compensation for slaves if the war could be ended and the union fully restored on that basis. He would have made it public because it would have defeated his re-election and probably defeated the full fruition of the cause for which so much sacrifice had been given. He did not make it public because it would have defeated his re-election and probably defeated the full fruition of the cause for which so much sacrifice had been given. He did not make it public because it would have defeated his re-election and probably defeated the full fruition of the cause for which so much sacrifice had been given.

The student of history will find further light thrown upon the matter by Captain E. P. Howell's letter to Mr. Watterson in another column. It seems that Mr. Stephens, shortly after he was inaugurated governor, gave Captain Howell substantially the same account that Mr. Watterson gives of the Hampton Roads conference, with the exception of the \$400,000,000 proposition. In regard to this Mr. Stephens said that if the commissioners had been empowered to negotiate a settlement, with the union as a basis, "the south would have been paid for its slaves, and we could have gotten any just and reasonable recognition for the marvelous story of Peter S. Ney, the famous teacher in North Carolina, who died in 1847, leaving his neighbors firmly convinced that he was Marshal Ney."

The matter is now made more prominent by the publication of the Rev. James A. Weston's book on the subject, in which many facts are brought forward to prove that Ney was not executed after Waterloo, but that he made his escape to this country. Editor Kingsbury, of The Wilmington Messenger, is a well-read student of history and a man of fine judgment, and we cannot fail to be impressed by his belief in the North Carolina Ney. Ex-Judge Barringer, Chief Justice Pearson and Judge Archibald Murphey knew the teacher, Peter Stuart Ney, and they were satisfied that he was the marshal. Editor Kingsbury pronounces Weston's book as interesting as any of the best novels of Scott, Hugo and Dumas. After reading it he is more than ever convinced that Peter Stuart Ney was the great marshal who was called by Napoleon "the bravest of the brave." He declares that the evidence produced by Mr. Weston is full, complete and overwhelming, and has dissipated the last of his lingering doubts.

When hundreds of sensible and well-informed North Carolinians talk in this fashion we naturally feel disposed to give the story respectful and serious consideration. Yet there are many things in the way. When and where did Napoleon's bluff soldier acquire the education that made him a great school teacher? Why do all the European historians say that he was executed? Until these questions are satisfactorily answered the great majority of people

indisputable facts. The same may be said of experience, which must be the result of facts that have been tested. This being the case, we ask Mr. Watterson in all sincerity where he got his fuller knowledge and larger experience. We have not had from cologne, nor anything like it, nor anything that could be mistaken for it. What, then, has occurred to induce Mr. Watterson to make so broad and sweeping a statement in his paper?

We do not object to the fact that The Courier-Journal has put on a balmoral of eastern cut and gone a-cloaking after Clevelandism, but we do object to such a man as Henry Watterson placing himself in a position that is not only weak, but indefensible. We have not had free cologne since 1873, and, therefore, Mr. Watterson has no means of knowing and has had no opportunity to learn by experience whether free cologne would do what is claimed for it by the people who favor it.

We gather from Mr. Watterson's further remarks on the subject that he knew nothing about the matter anyhow. He was for free cologne because Senator Beck was. For he says, with some degree of pride, the source of which we are unable to fathom, that not since the death of Senator Beck has a word appeared in The Courier-Journal in favor of the free cologne of silver. Mr. Watterson could not have placed his convictions at the disposal of a nobler or a purer man, and he will live to regret the day when he transferred them to the keeping of Shylock, the "money devil."

Room for Few More.

It is a common thing these days to hear men of ability and experience say that monopoly has crushed out competition in every occupation, and that we are suffering from an overproduction of everything.

This is by no means true. Take, for instance, two occupations, those of an author and a book agent—callings which are supposed to be overcrowded—and it can be proved that even in these unpromising fields there is room for the right men and a rich reward for their labors.

Only two years ago Mr. W. H. Harvey was a poor man editing a little weekly in Chicago, and hardly able to make both ends meet. A southerner and an ex-confederate, it was a difficult matter for him to make his way without capital and influence. One day he gave to the world a little book called "Colin's Financial School" and in a few months his profits now range from \$750 to \$1,000 a day and he is overwhelmed with business. How is it that he has made money out of a financial book when thousands of such books in the past have not paid the cost of publication? Simply because he is the right man in the right place. He wrote the book that was needed just when it was most wanted and did his work better than any of his competitors.

Now, take the book agent's business. Thousands of agents are barely making a living, and yet we know of a man who recently went into a well worked field with a first-class book and his profits now average \$500 a week. He selected the right book, and he is the right man to handle it.

If superior men can take up these apparently exhausted lines of business and succeed so well it is reasonable to assume that in every other field of human enterprise there is room for the right men. The thing for our ambitious young men to do is to select some line of work and become experts in it. Then they will leave the common herd behind them and win the golden prizes.

But men should try to get into trades and professions for which they are specially fitted. Round pegs in square holes and square pegs in round holes will never become masters of the situation. In a word, they will not fit their environment.

In the near future, and right here in the south, there will be the most dazzling money-making opportunities ever known. But they will not be for drones and incompetent workers. They will be utilized by the men who can think, write, talk and work better than their competitors, and such men, with no capital beyond their brains and hands, will in the coming generations, as in the past, leap to the front. It is all nonsense to say that in this country there is no longer any room for talent and enterprise and no business opportunities for anybody except monopolists and capitalists.

A Strange Story.

During the past twenty years frequent references have been made in these columns to the marvelous story of Peter S. Ney, the famous teacher in North Carolina, who died in 1847, leaving his neighbors firmly convinced that he was Marshal Ney.

The matter is now made more prominent by the publication of the Rev. James A. Weston's book on the subject, in which many facts are brought forward to prove that Ney was not executed after Waterloo, but that he made his escape to this country. Editor Kingsbury, of The Wilmington Messenger, is a well-read student of history and a man of fine judgment, and we cannot fail to be impressed by his belief in the North Carolina Ney. Ex-Judge Barringer, Chief Justice Pearson and Judge Archibald Murphey knew the teacher, Peter Stuart Ney, and they were satisfied that he was the marshal. Editor Kingsbury pronounces Weston's book as interesting as any of the best novels of Scott, Hugo and Dumas. After reading it he is more than ever convinced that Peter Stuart Ney was the great marshal who was called by Napoleon "the bravest of the brave." He declares that the evidence produced by Mr. Weston is full, complete and overwhelming, and has dissipated the last of his lingering doubts.

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will not believe that Marshal Ney died in North Carolina.

But if Mr. Weston is right, then we are prepared to accept the statement now going the rounds of the western papers that John Wilkes Booth is alive. It strikes us that there is just as much likelihood of his capture and death as there is about the execution of Ney.

Chicago and the Confederates.

Department Commander Thayer, of the Grand Army of the Republic in Massachusetts, protested the other day against the approaching dedication of a monument to the confederate dead in Chicago, and said that such a ceremony would be "blasphemy."

Much to Thayer's astonishment, his deliverance has fallen flat in Chicago. The First Infantry of that city will turn out in force at the dedication of the monument, and both officers and men are enthusiastic over the occasion. Some of the most distinguished living union generals will be present and the entire city seems disposed to join in this magnificent tribute to the soldiers of the confederacy.

This is just what might have been expected. The extremists of the two sections are in a very small minority now, and the Americans of today make no distinction between the wearers of the blue and the gray. They honor valor and patriotism wherever they find those virtues, and they recognize the fact that the soldiers of the two armies were equally honest and equally loyal to their ideas of duty.

We are glad to see this confederate monument rise in Chicago, and we hope to see the south return the compliment in the proper way. There should be statues of Lincoln and of Grant and Lee at Appomattox, which should be converted into a national park, and some day we will see in the very center of Atlanta a stately monument commemorating the brave and heroic soldiers of the confederacy. The following testimony of Sherman, Johnston and Hood, when men are brave and true enough to die for what they believe to be the right of their country, should not be considered.

Why should Uncle Tommy Hitchcock allow Mr. Dana to come out in print and riddle Mr. Carlisle's claim that he was not in favor of the free coinage of silver in 1878? Uncle Tommy should stand to his guns as long as his shanks will support him.

We doubt whether the Cleveland bull-whip will have the effect of making dog-bugs of all the federal office-holders.

It is to be hoped that arrangements have been made to pay the board bills of the "secured" southern statesmen who are drumming up delegates for Memphis.

At last the people are beginning to see the true inwardness of the situation. The Yazoo fraud was honesty itself compared with the infamy of the Shylock scheme.

A federal office-holder who cannot call his mind his own is not as well off in some respects as a plover hand in slavery times. But there are a great many federal officers in the south who will refuse to play nigger to Marse Shylock.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Road, a Denver paper, suggests that the country west of the Mississippi would do well to secede and form an alliance with Mexico and Central America.

The best way to prevent early marriages, says a society writer, is to throw men and women together in general society.

B. F. Johnston & Co., of Richmond, will shortly publish "The Story of the Confederacy," a history of the War for Southern Independence. The work is written by Joseph T. Derry, of Georgia, and General C. A. Evans in the preface says that the book is the result of a long and inspired with proper pride for their southern land and reverence for their valiant ancestors.

In a striking and suggestive study called "Should War Be Abolished?" published in the May Arena, Mr. E. P. Howell, the well-known southern publisher, raises the question whether peace under certain conditions is not more to be feared than war. He says that the human mind is not yet sufficiently evolved in a plane of moral and spiritual rationalism to justify the abolition of war. His argument is able and masterly, and every student of the problem of the world will find much to think from his pen, and it should set thousands of Christians thinking seriously as to whether justice and wrong are compatible with peace.

It is feared that if the Cuban revolt succeeds it will result in a black republic like that of Hayti.

Edison has bought a gold mine. His investment is in North Carolina, and it is one of those problems over which the mining engineers have been dreaming for many years. The Appalachian gold belt is no myth. The records of the government show that the gold mines of North Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia have turned in for mining between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000. This does not take into account the free gold and nuggets which have been found in the mountains of North Carolina and in indirect ways. Up to the time of the discovery of pay dirt in the mill race at Sutter's dam in California the bulk of the gold of the world was mined in the United States had come from the Piedmont region between the Potomac and northern Georgia, when the rush to the Pacific slope was at its height and the whole country was in fever excitement over the almost fabulous stories. If Mr. Edison has got what he thinks he has—a method which will extract cheaply and profitably the gold in refractory ores, notably the sulphurets, and not congress or international conference, is going to solve the money question. The gold which has been sluiced out of the mountains of North Carolina is of small value compared to that which is locked up in these puzzling conditions. Professor Overman was one of the earliest in the world to become interested in the gold of the Piedmont region of the Potomac and the Carolinas. He advanced a theory which subsequent developments have sustained. "It may be asserted," says Professor Overman, "that all native sulphurets, particularly the sulphurets of iron, contain gold. As sulphurets cannot possibly penetrate any rock but by holes, we may naturally conclude that the heaviest body of such a kind of ore must necessarily lie deep in the earth. This conclusion is supported by the fact that the heaviest bodies of such ores have invariably been found to improve in quality and quantity with depth. This circumstance speaks very favorably for the gold formations of the southern states. We have here a depth of gold ores of unparalleled extent, immense width and undoubtedly reaching to the primitive rock, which on an average cannot be less than 2,000 feet deep. Here is a mass of precious metals inclosed in a rock which cannot be exhausted for ages, and in this respect the region in question—Virginia and North Carolina—is the most important of all known gold districts. California not excepted."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Song and the Sigh.
 When bright skies seem far away,
 Smile and think the winter's May;
 If the snow falls day and night,
 Dream each flake's a rose of white!
 Never mind how dark the sky—
 It's the song that beats the sigh!

As this old world rolls along,
 Hear the bells ring! and the song!
 Every bird on every tree
 Joining in the melody!
 Happy as the time rolls by—
 It's the song that beats the sigh!

Every garden has its rose:
 Every storm a rainbow shows!
 When, each day, the sun declines
 Star to star in glory shines!
 See the sun—the stars on high—
 It's the song that beats the sigh!

Still God's heaven greets your sight—
 In the darkness there is light.
 Every morn the sunlight streams,
 And the dark is sweet with dreams.
 Hear the music from on high—
 It's the song that beats the sigh!

A Hint to the Poets.

"That last poem of Jones's has the right ring," said the editor.
 "How so?"
 "When I opened it a silver dollar dropped out!"

Peach carnivals will soon be "all the rage" in Georgia. And just think how near we are to the red heart of the watermelon, which is gloriously beating in the May sunshine!

She Smiles—She Does!

Now Georgia smiles from hill and vale—
 Her hills are in music call;
 The honeysuckle scents the gale,
 The wild peach blossoms fall!

With stars by night and suns by day,
 And all the world in tune,
 The winter is forgot, and May
 Drifts dreamily to June!

Mr. Charles J. Bayne, of The Augusta Chronicle, is making quite a reputation as a lecturer. "The Things We Might Have Said" is his latest lecture, and it was delivered in Augusta, but there is now a probability that it will be heard in Atlanta, where the author is well known and has numerous admirers.

No Chance for Him This Term.

"Is your son John again to graduate this year?"
 "No, he ain't reckon he will, for thar ain't a boy in college but kin beat him at baseball!"

The Augusta Chronicle has a lengthy editorial on "War History by a Private." This new historian of the war should go on record: He was not only a private, but a Georgian.

Epitaph on a Baseball Player.

The umpire Death on him did call—
 He bowed at last a noble high;
 He left this rude, terrestrial ball
 And went up to the sky!

A northern exchange observes that "The country smiles from east to west." That is certainly a broad smile. If it keeps on at that rate it may have to join a temperance society.

A Song of Fishin'.

Long time have we been wishin'
 For the days that bring the fishin',
 (Din the bait, ye happy lovers—dig the bait!)

Long time have we been dreamin'
 Of the rivers streamin'—streamin',
 (Thar's Johnny, with his straw hat, at the gate!)

Long time have we been feelin'
 Of the drippin' fish best reelin',
 (Fer the fat perch is the heaviest kind o' weight!)
 Now the cane is throbbin',
 And the trout are a-bubblin',
 (An' thar's Johnny, with a can chuck full o' bait!)

Old Georgia Newspapers.

The Calhoun Times has discovered an interesting file of old Georgia newspapers. The oldest of these is a copy of The Valley Register, published at Calhoun, February 27, 1812, by A. J. Sheppard & Co. The number mentioned savors strongly of the turbulent times. On the front page appears the inaugural address of Jefferson Davis, and on the other pages appears a list of the names of the members of the Georgia legislature of 1812. The names of Walker, who, it is stated, "has carried away a company of volunteers among whom are seventeen young men from Calhoun." The names of the members of the legislature are: David G. Wylie, who announces that he has enlisted in the regular army and will go at once into service. There are several articles of a political nature, and all of them are in keeping with the bitterness of that time. The next paper is The Confederate Flag, published a little over a year later. It bears date March 12, 1862, and Scott & White are the publishers. By this time the war had become a fearful reality. There are accounts of the yankees at Cumberland Gap. Gunboats are on the Tennessee and the federalists have penetrated to Tusculum, Alabama. In this issue also appears the "Whiskey Proclamation" of Governor Joseph E. Brown. It is a very strong document. He states that "the whiskey has become fearful of the state" and commands its stoppage, and urges the conversion of the still metal into cannon for the defense of the state.

IN GEORGIA SANCTUUMS.

The Augusta Evening Herald tells this quaint ghost story:
 "There is a ghost loose in the River-side mills, or rather that is the report of the mill hands. The lights are out, now, said, strange noises are heard and articles are thrown about promiscuously. The eyes of the world are turned to this condition of affairs. The rumor says this strange thing has been going on for a week or two. One night not long ago Dr. Jim Wright had a call from a patient who was in a very bad way. He went out, hitched his horse and drove to the party's house. When nearly home on the return, after being gone an hour or two, he found perched on the axle of the buggy one of his big roosters. His rooster was not cawing or kicking, but holding out for dear life.

The Rome Tribune indulges in the following glowing tribute to the south:
 "The faithful and untiring efforts of the southern press are being rewarded by that splendid recognition of our natural advantages which is our just due, not only in our own country, but abroad. Literally and truly the eyes of the world are turned to the south and what is ours by right of primogeniture is becoming the common heritage of the nations of the earth."

The original poet of The Cherokee Address says as follows:
 "Birds a-singin' overhead,
 Billiards done gone past;
 Darned if I don't believe, by Ned,
 Spring is here at last!"

"Talk about 'sound money,'" says Editor McIntosh, of The Albany Herald, "it's the dollars jingling in your pocket that have the prettiest and most welcome sound."

Here is some every-day wisdom from The Albany Herald:
 "Talking about 'financial schools,' what better learning does a man want than that he has to hustle around to get the 'stuff' before grace expires on a draft that's in the bank?"

The woman's edition of The Athens Banner is "one of the best." The Banner is always progressive.

THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE.

More Light Thrown on the Subject.

What Alexander Stephens said. The following communication from Captain Evan P. Howell to Hon. Henry Watterson explains itself:
 "Atlanta, Ga., May 6, 1895.—Mr. Henry Watterson, The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.—My Dear Sir: I have read with considerable interest the letter of Hon. John Temple Graves, which we published in yesterday's Constitution, a copy of which I appear to have from Hon. John T. Reagan, and you will observe that some remarks of yours in reference to the Hampton Roads conference are made the subject of criticism by both Messrs. Graves and Reagan, statements made by yourself in reference to that conference being contradicted. Mr. Graves is a most interesting writer and a delightful gentleman. He bases his communication largely upon Mr. Reagan's letter and upon such information as is presented in published history. While I do not desire to take issue with these gentlemen as to what they think and the reasons they assign for the statements made being improbable, it is due that I should communicate to you the details of a conversation I had with Hon. Alexander H. Stephens on the subject now under discussion—the effort to terminate the civil war by an agreement involving the abolition of slavery and payment to the slave-holders for their slave property."

"Soon after Mr. Stephens was inaugurated governor of Georgia, in the year 1882, he spent a day at my residence at West End, in this city.
 "After dinner, while talking over various matters connected with the war, he asked me if I ever had any hope that the Hampton Roads conference would result differently from the way it did.
 "I had great hope," he said, "when the question was first agitated about the conference. I was always in favor of settling the war and preventing further bloodshed, and when the conference was suggested by Mr. Blair and others, I took a very active part in pushing it. There was very little opposition to it on the part of the friends of President Davis in the conference congress, but finally it was authorized and commissioners were selected to attend the conference. Much to my regret these commissioners were given specific instructions, which prevented them negotiating for peace on any other basis than that which guaranteed the independence and autonomy of the confederate states. I had several talks with President Davis in which I urged him to give the commissioners full power to negotiate a peace settlement without restrictions, suggesting the wisdom of not hampering the commission with any instructions and to permit it as wide range as possible, reserving the right, if deemed wise, to reject or approve whatever it might do in the way of recommending a basis for settlement. President Davis did not give us any encouragement on that line; on the other hand the day that we left we were given specific instructions and were pointedly informed that no settlement could be considered that did not recognize the independence of the confederate government. This disheartened me very much, for I knew it would be a stumbling block in our way and so told my associates. In fact, I made up my mind that the conference I would decline the appointment. They prevailed upon me to make the effort, and I consented solely on the ground that it was my duty to do everything possible to bring an end to the strife, but I had no hope of a successful termination of the conference. Mr. Lincoln and his associates were on board a steamer when we arrived at Hampton Roads. He was very cordial in his greeting and created quite a laugh at my expense. I had on a very heavy overcoat and a large comforter wrapped around my neck. As I commenced to unfold myself, taking off first the woolen comforter and then the overcoat, Mr. Lincoln turned to his friends and said with a smile: 'Now, gentlemen, you see what a large amount of "stuck" Mr. Stephens has just wait a minute and you will be surprised to find what a small "nubbin" he is.'"

"After we had returned to the saloon of the steamer," continued Mr. Stephens, "Mr. Lincoln was very talkative and pleasant with all of the commissioners. He seemed to be in a splendid humor and was in excellent spirits. After a while I joined him and we went apart from the others and sat down at a small table where there was writing material. This was before any formal discussion had commenced. He broached the subject of the conference and expressed special pleasure at the fact that I was one of the commissioners. He said to me with great earnestness: 'I believe you and I can settle this matter. I know the facts and you know me. I have confidence in your integrity and I believe you have in mind. I do not think you would ask me to do anything improper and I would not require your consent to anything which I believed unjust.' Picking up a piece of paper and pushing it toward me, he said: 'I will write one word at the top of this sheet of paper and that word will be "union" and with that as a basis, you may write out the terms of settlement and on that basis we will have a congress settle as we agree.'"

"I then told him what our instructions were from President Davis, and when I did a cloud came over his face, his chin dropped to his breast and for several minutes he did not say a word. After a pause he raised out of his seat and said to me with hands uplifted: 'Then I am not responsible for any further bloodshed. I had hoped the war would end with this conference, but it is impossible to make any settlement with the instructions by which you are bound. I trust you will consider confidential what has occurred between us.'"

"If we had been empowered to negotiate a settlement with the preservation of the union as a basis, the south would have been paid for its slaves and we would have gotten any just and reasonable recognition for the marvelous story of Peter S. Ney, the famous teacher in North Carolina, who died in 1847, leaving his neighbors firmly convinced that he was Marshal Ney. I do not think you would ask me to do anything improper and I would not require your consent to anything which I believed unjust." Picking up a piece of paper and pushing it toward me, he said: "I will write one word at the top of this sheet of paper and that word will be 'union' and with that as a basis, you may write out the terms of settlement and on that basis we will have a congress settle as we agree."

"I then told him what our instructions were from President Davis, and when I did a cloud came over his face, his chin dropped to his breast and for several minutes he did not say a word. After a pause he raised out of his seat and said to me with hands uplifted: 'Then I am not responsible for any further bloodshed. I had hoped the war would end with this conference, but it is impossible to make any settlement with the instructions by which you are bound. I trust you will consider confidential what has occurred between us.'"

"If we had been empowered to negotiate a settlement with the preservation of the union as a basis, the south would have been paid for its slaves and we would have gotten any just and reasonable recognition for the marvelous story of Peter S. Ney, the famous teacher in North Carolina, who died in 1847, leaving his neighbors firmly convinced that he was Marshal Ney. I do not think you would ask me to do anything improper and I would not require your consent to anything which I believed unjust." Picking up a piece of paper and pushing it toward me, he said: "I will write one word at the top of this sheet of paper and that word will be 'union' and with that as a basis, you may write out the terms of settlement and on that basis we will have a congress settle as we agree."

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